

ALLIES AGREE ON HUGE LOAN TO GERMANY

Decide Own Economic Reconstruction Demands Aid to Teutons.

U. S. NOT CONSULTED

Decision Reached After Weeks of Discussion, Objection and Compromise.

Public Ledger Washington Herald Service, Special Cable Dispatch.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

London, March 9.—The economic manifesto of the allies was signed yesterday and will be published simultaneously in Paris, Rome and London. This means that the French objections have resulted in a compromise agreeable to England and Italy after weeks of debate, investigation and consideration of confidential reports, and following nearly a two weeks' conference at No. 10 Downing Street by the allied premiers.

England, France and Italy have finally agreed in their diagnosis of causes of the present world economic crisis and, what is more important, they have united upon a program for remedying conditions.

Has Two Main Parts.

In effect this important manifesto may be considered an interpretation of the economic clauses of the Versailles treaty and a modification of its terms particularly as they affect Germany. The document, which is much longer than the usual diplomatic memorandum, despite the fact that it has undergone many changes since it first was discussed by Premier Lloyd George, Nitti and Millerand, is understood to be divided into two main parts, one representing the causes of present conditions, and the second remedial measures to enable Germany and all Central Europe to regain an economic footing. For the allies have decided that the reconstruction of Europe cannot begin until the former enemy nations obtain raw materials

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HAS NO MERCY ON PROFITEERS

All Should Be Jailed, Says Judge Hardison as He Fines Huckster.

"If all the profiteers in Washington were arrested we would have to enlarge the jail, and all of them should be arrested."

This declaration was made by Judge Robert Hardison during the hearing of a case in the Police Court yesterday. Eugene Anson, 67, and a cripple, was charged with selling potatoes and apples by short weight and short measure. A woman testified she ordered a bushel of potatoes and a half bushel of apples from the defendant. She demanded that the bushel of potatoes weigh sixty pounds. It did not and she summoned Inspector Howe of the office of the District sealer of weights and measures. Howe found the potatoes were a peck and a half short by measure and twenty-six pounds short by weight.

The defendant declared he was employed by a huckster and had no control of the measuring and weighing of produce. His attorney pleaded that Anson's personal bonds be taken.

"Personal bonds will do no good," Judge Hardison said. "If the prisoner is guilty he should be punished, if he is not guilty he should not be punished. The defendant can pay a fine of \$5."

TRIAL OF CAILLAUX TO BE SPEEDED UP

Paris, March 9.—The trial of Joseph Caillaux, former premier of France, charged with implication in plots to defeat his country in the world war, will be rushed to the earliest possible conclusion, Leon Bourgeois, president of the senate, announced this afternoon.

When the Senate, sitting as a high court of justice, resumed the trial, Bourgeois said a part of the high court wished to shorten the trial as much as possible, believing the Senate should devote its time to legislative duties. For that reason, he said, it had been agreed that no nonessential witnesses will be heard and that testimony will be completed soon.

Rose Pastor Stokes Wins Her Fight for New Trial

St. Louis, March 9.—The case of Rose Pastor Stokes, convicted in the Federal Court in the Western District of Missouri of violating the espionage act, was remanded for a new trial in the Circuit Court of Appeals here today.

Mars' Messages To Get Acid Test By Wireless Men

London, March 9.—Organized tests of the mysterious signals supposed to come from some other planet will be made toward the end of April when Mars reaches the nearest point to the earth, Godfrey Isaacs, director of the Marconi organization, announced today. All Marconi stations will be instructed to watch out for mysterious messages, he said, adding: "We will try first to discover whether the sounds are picked up in various parts of the world in the same instant, because if so, the theory that they are definite messages from another planet will be enormously strengthened."

HOOVER STATES HIS ATTITUDE IN POLITICS

Reiterates He Will Not Undertake to Seek Any Public Office.

(By Herald Leased Wire.)

New York, March 9.—Herbert Hoover reiterates his determination not to undertake any propaganda or organization for the purpose of securing his nomination for the Presidency, in a letter made public today by Ralph Abner, representative of the "Make Hoover President Club," of California.

The letter was in reply to a number of questions put to Mr. Hoover by a committee of California Republicans after a meeting held in the Hotel Astor last Friday. The committee included Capt. J. F. Lucy, Mark Requa, Jackson Reynolds, John M. Switzer and Charles M. Rand.

His Attitude Unaltered.

The Hoover letter reads in part: "I feel that I cannot alter the attitude that I have consistently maintained in these matters."

"I am an independent progressive partisan citizen of this service. I think that at this time the issues before the country transcend partisanship. It is well known that I was a progressive Republican before the war, and I think rightly, a non-partisan during war service. I still object as much to the reactionary group in the Republican party as I do to the radical group in the Democratic party."

"I am not seeking public office, and, consulting my own personal inclinations, I do not want public office. I cannot prevent any citizen or group of citizens from agitating that I should take public office, but I cannot conscientiously participate in any organization to that end."

"I thoroughly believe that I, like any other citizen, should always be ready for service when really called upon, but to go out and try to persuade the public to call me is opposed to my every instinct."

Citizenship His Ambition.

"I hope to have the affection of my countrymen, but my ambition is to remain a common citizen, ready to engage in teamwork with an organization and leadership that has for its objective the consummation and maintenance of great issues in the future of this country, and to the best public interest and benefit."

"I, of course, believe in party organization, but it must be for the promotion of issues, not of men. I am not a straddler on any issue, and I am not a straddler on any issue. I am not a straddler on any issue, and I am not a straddler on any issue. I am not a straddler on any issue, and I am not a straddler on any issue."

ROBBERS KILL CASHIER IN DAYLIGHT HOLD-UP

Kansas City, March 9.—Cashier Glenn M. Shockey, of the South Side Bank, was shot and killed today; Maurice J. McNellis, treasurer and James Smith, janitor of the bank, were wounded, when four youthful bandits sought to rob the institution.

One of the robbers was dropped by a shot from Henry Strohmeier, a bookkeeper, as he was about to step into the waiting automobile in which the escape was made. Two of the bandits sprang from the car and dragged their fallen companion into it and then sped away.

Shockey grabbed his gun from his desk as one of the robbers shot McNellis and emptied its contents at the intruders, apparently without effect. One of the men, who was standing near Shockey, fired point blank at him and the cashier sustained a fatal wound in the breast. The robbers got no loot.

EVIDENCE IN RUINS HINTS INCENDIARISM

Gallipolis, Ohio, March 9.—Evidence of incendiaryism which cost the lives of seven patients, when fire last night swept the Ohio State Hospital for Epileptics, is being investigated. Three other patients are in a critical condition. The fatal blaze was the second of the night. The dead are: James Jones, Cincinnati; John Days, Cumberland, Md.; William Smith, Toledo; Patrick Connelly, Norfolk, Ohio; Harold Herold, Wheeling; James Larimer, Belmont County, Ohio, and John McNully.

Remarkable heroism was displayed by Luther Hicks, war veteran. He assisted more than a dozen patients to safety.

THURSTON GETS BITTER RAKING BY VAN SCHAICK

Senate Told He is Poor Executive, Lacks Courage, Force and Is Disloyal.

FEELING NOT PERSONAL

Board Head Says He Merely Puts School System's Interest First.

"He is a poor executive, timid in the matter of responsibility and disloyal to his official chiefs."

"He lacks quickness and positiveness of decision."

"He lacks ability to delegate."

"He lacks courage in difficult situations."

"He is not forceful enough to be a leader—and he is too timid and procrastinating and suspicious to succeed as a city superintendent."

These are some of the charges leveled at Superintendent of Schools Ernest L. Thurston by Dr. John Van Schaick, president of the school board, testifying yesterday before the special Senate Committee to investigate the school situation in the District.

"We had no desire to wound him unnecessarily," said Van Schaick, explaining why the board had not called Thurston into conference when it decided to notify him he would not be re-elected.

The hearing yesterday occupied two hours, from 10 o'clock until noon. While the committee expects later to hold hearings both in the mornings and afternoons, the critical situation in the Senate in regard to the peace treaty, renders that course inadvisable for the present, members of the committee said.

Thurston To Testify.

Upon the conclusion of Van Schaick's testimony, other members of the school board probably will be called, after which Ernest L. Thurston, superintendent of schools, will be given a chance to present his side of the story. Senator Henderson, of Nevada, indicated that he would urge the calling of predecessors of Thurston and of members of the school board.

At yesterday's hearing, Dr. Van Schaick read two prepared statements dealing with "Relations of the School Board With the Superintendent of Schools" and "Needs of Washington Public Schools." He asked which the committee wanted to hear first. Chairman Sherman suggested that since the former was given priority in the resolution providing for the investigation, that it be given first attention.

Says He Did Duty Only.

Van Schaick immediately launched into his reply to the recent criticism of Superintendent Thurston. "What I have done, and what my colleagues have done in relation to Mr. Thurston," he said, "is in the discharge of a duty which devolves upon us under the law of Congress."

"So far as my vote against retaining Mr. Thurston is concerned, I desire to say that I voted to notify him that he would not be re-elected for three reasons—that he is a poor executive, timid in the matter of assuming responsibility and disloyal to his official chiefs."

The board reached its conclusion not, primarily, through any one act or omission, he said, but through "the general color of his work; his mentality, personality, a character, and methods of work."

"In our judgment, he lacks quickness and positiveness of decision," he said. He lacks ability to delegate work. He lacks courage in difficult situations—and lack of any of these things is fatal to an executive.

Must Trust Others.

"No matter how good a man may be, however sound his ideas, however hard-working and devoted to his profession, as head of a great city school system, he is lost unless he is quick, courageous and willing to trust other people."

"Mr. Thurston is hard-working, devoted to the schools and has many good ideas. But he is not forceful enough to be a leader—and he is too timid and procrastinating and suspicious to succeed as a city superintendent."

"Dr. Van Schaick asserted that a similar situation existed three years ago, when Thurston's term was about to expire. He was re-elected by a vote of 5 to 4 after one of the members voting for him had declared she was not satisfied with his work but 'wanted to give him a chance to develop.'"

"Who was that member," asked Senator Dillingham.

"Mrs. Gerry," replied Van Schaick.

Opposed by 7 Out of 9.

"Of the present board," continued Van Schaick, "there are seven members who have been on the board throughout his last term of office. Of these, six are against him. Of the nine members of the board as made up at present, seven are against him."

Declaring he had no personal quarrel with Thurston, and that he was sorry to see him leave a school system in which he had done much good work, Dr. Van Schaick said he deemed it his duty to vote against retaining him.

Replying to Thurston's charges that the board meeting which had notified the superintendent that seven members would vote against his re-election, was illegal, Van Schaick declared that it did not purport to be legal and was not intended to be.

Wilson's Rule or Ruin Policy Alienates Backers of Treaty, Declares William H. Taft

Former President Says Executive Cannot See Any Good in 90 Per Cent of Pact if His Own Part Is Weakened.

Public Ledger-Washington Herald Service.

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

Mr. Wilson "is running true to form." His one track mind manifests itself again.

In the fourteenth point of his message of January 8, 1918, he outlined Article X. He it was who put it into the treaty. He left his mark on the treaty in two particulars, first in framing Article X, and second in his opposition to courts and the development by them of international law. He thus weakened much the machinery for the settlement of controversies in the league, and left the provisions in this regard such that all concede the necessity for amending them.

It is this feature of the treaty which Mr. Root has been invited by the other nations, and not by Mr. Wilson, to assist in strengthening and reframing.

Other Articles Important.

Article X is unquestionably an important part of the treaty in its declaratory effect and in its warning to robber nations. One may well regret its being weakened.

Practically, however, Article XVI and Article XVII, holding all nations to a penalizing universal boycott of a nation which begins war in breach of its covenant, are more important. They come into operation at once upon the beginning of a war, while Article X will generally not have application to a war until its purpose of conquest is made manifest.

But Mr. Wilson is unable to see any good in the treaty when his particular part of it is weakened and so he is prepared to throw it over entirely and sacrifice the ninety percent value of the treaty because of a loss of ten percent. This difference between the effectiveness of the treaty without the reservations and that of the treaty with them is according to the judgment of Mr. Hoover, who was in Paris during the entire making of the treaty, and who is as well advised as to its probable practical usefulness as any man living.

Mr. Wilson And "Grace."

Mr. Wilson ignores the situation in which he will find himself when the treaty is defeated. He speaks of retiring gracefully from the league. His idea of grace apparently is in his tactful reference to France and its present government so well calculated to promote good feeling between us and our allies. His criticism of Article X is apparently directed as much against the reservations to that article, which a majority of the Democratic Senators have already offered to the Republicans, as it is against the Lodge reservations on the subject. Indeed, there is no distinction in substance between these reservations.

It is perfectly apparent that the Democratic Senators would like to ratify the treaty and that Mr. Wilson, in what he says, has greatly troubled them. It is not likely, however, that they will have the courage to put the concrete responsibility on him of rejecting the treaty. They will probably assume it themselves, for party reasons.

Mr. Wilson by his course has succeeded in doing what seemed impossible. In the beginning he had the support and sympathy of the people of the nations with whom this treaty was made. He had the support of his own party and of a substantial group of the Republican party. He had the support of a group of active, prominent men who had favored a league long before he embraced the idea, and who have been constant in upholding it ever since.

Alienation Of Supporters.

He has succeeded in alienating all of these supporters, though he has perhaps retained, through the strength of party cohesion, and not through any real agreement or sympathy with his view, enough of his party colleagues in the Senate to wreck that which would have stood in history as his work, entitling him to the gratitude of the world.

Mr. Wilson says that unless he retains Article X as he drafted it in the treaty, he cannot look into the faces of our soldier boys who helped to win this war. He may well ask himself whether he can look them in the face when, in his stubborn rule or ruin policy, he shall have deliberately destroyed any possible chance of international arrangement to clinch the purpose of the war and justify their sacrifices.

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DRY LAW IS UPHELD BY NEW JERSEY COURT

(By Herald Leased Wire.) Trenton, N. J., March 8.—The prohibition amendment and the Volstead act were upheld as constitutional in the Federal District Court here today by Judge John Reilly.

He held that prohibition enforcement does not constitute an illegal confiscation of property, in denying an application by Christian Feigenbaum Inc., brewers, demanding an injunction against Federal officers from enforcing the Volstead act.

"What Congress has the power to do in exercising an amplified power, it assuredly may do in carrying out an express power," said Judge Reilly. "The alleged loss to the plaintiff which it is said will result from enforcement of the prohibition act, is incidental to the exercise by Congress of a constitutional power and it alone determines whether compensation shall be made for such loss," he said.

ROMANCE STILL LIVES FOR AGED NEWLYWEDS

Baltimore, March 9.—John Dollenberg, 61 years old, and Margaret Buskell, 54, residents of this city, are convinced that romance is not dead, the dictum of the modern day cynic notwithstanding. They were married here yesterday, the solemnization of the ceremony marking the concluding chapter of a veritable story book romance. Years ago they were neighbors, but drifted apart. Both married and lost their mates through death.

Recently they met again after a separation covering many years and yesterday decided to take out insurance against a second separation.

FRENCH RESENT ATTACK MADE BY PRESIDENT

Will Protest to State Dept. Against Charge of Militaristic Tendencies.

THINK POWER WANING

International Wings Believed Clipped by Senate Treaty Status.

French circles here resent President Wilson's attack on France. The President accused the present French government of militaristic tendencies. He made the charge in his treaty letter to Senator Hitchcock.

France, it is said, will register a protest at the State Department. This, however, will be possibly of a more informal than of a formal nature. Ambassador Jusserand is certain to mention the matter to Acting Secretary of State Polk.

The President's sudden outburst against France is reported to have sprung from two sources. First of all, he is indignant with her inclination to withdraw from the Anglo-Franco-American agreement on the Adriatic. This was signed by Clemenceau himself on December 9.

Opposes "Imperialistic Grab."

Besides, he opposes what he regards as France's imperialistic grab of Syria and Cilicia. Such "tentative" Turkish settlements of the allies are to be officially laid before the State Department by Ambassador Jusserand. The French Ambassador, it is said, will act for all the allied powers in presenting a report. The President promises to be as

BRYAN BITTER ON HITCHCOCK

Flays Senator's Presidential Candidacy as "An Insult To the States."

Lincoln, Neb., March 9.—Vigorous opposition to the Presidential candidacy of Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, was expressed by W. J. Bryan in his magazine, The Commoner, today.

"His nomination would be equivalent to the announcement that the party has no desire for success or hope of victory," he said in a signed statement. Bryan attacked Hitchcock for voting against submission of the national prohibition and suffrage amendments, asserting his nomination would be "an insult to the States" and to women voters.

Bryan said as a delegate he would not vote for Hitchcock's nomination even if so instructed by the State. He would represent Democratic voters on all questions, but leave to an alternate the task of voting on the Senator's nomination.

'Orange Peel' Shows Skin; Publication Suspended

Syracuse, N. Y., March 9.—The Orange Peel, one of the Syracuse University publications, was ordered suspended today by Chancellor Day because it contained pictures of chorus girls who had peeled off their stockings and other portions of their apparel. William J. Dalton, managing editor of the paper, also was suspended and an investigation has been ordered to place responsibility for the publication.

U. S. Sells 2,997 Airplanes.

Army airplanes to the number of 2,997 have sold since the armistice for \$1,343,963, the War Department announced yesterday. During this period, there were sold also 4,915 airplane motors for \$2,982,618.

Low Flying Airmen Drop Giant Bombs On Susquehanna's Menacing Ice Floes, Cut Channel and Avert Flood Danger

(Special to The Washington Herald.) Port Deposit, Md., March 9.—Flying low over the ice-choked Susquehanna River here today army aviators, dropping huge T N T bombs, blew thousands of tons of ice into splinters in an effort to break the ice gorge and open a channel to reduce the flood menace.

Several thousand spectators witnessed the thrilling spectacle as great glittering cascades of splintering ice were sent skyward in response to the terrific impact of bombs of the same kind that had been used to break the Hindenburg line.

Small Bombs Used First.

During the morning the airmen successfully used small bombs above and below the gorge which at some points ran from 14 to 24 inches thick. In the main gorge it was piled up to a height of 20 feet. In the afternoon the main gorge was attacked with 500-pound

THIRD-TERM RUN BY WILSON MAY BE "SEMI-WET"

Insistence Upon Personal Fight, with League Submitted to Popular Referendum, Expected as Aftermath of Letter.

IDEALISM LINKED WITH LIBERALISM

President's Past Inclination Against Prohibition Counted Upon as Factor In Determining Course He Will Pursue.

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.

Woodrow Wilson, as a third-term candidate on a platform of "idealism, consistency and liberalism," loomed larger last night on the Democratic party horizon than at any time during the last six months. The President's stubborn stand on treaty compromise forces his political associates to revise all their calculations about his intentions toward another candidacy.

They admitted yesterday that his letter to Senator Hitchcock makes virtually inevitable "the great and solemn referendum" which he demanded on Jackson Day and makes it almost equally unescapable that he throw himself into the breach as the embodiment of the issue.

"Pop" in President.

When the President returned on Monday from his automobile drive, Dr. Grayson said it had "left him full of pep." The Presidential physician punched his clenched right fist into the palm of his left hand, a la Roosevelt, to indicate exactly what he meant.

Democratic politicians in Washington have come to the conclusion that Grayson's diagnosis probably applies to Mr. Wilson's political as well as his corporeal being. They are convinced that he is spilling the blood of his life. They do not doubt that he is prepared to make it, if necessary, a fight for his life.

Though the President's partisans realize the handicap with which he would start as a third-term nominee, they point out that Woodrow Wilson's career proves that he is a fearless disrespector of precedent.

Some Smashed Precedents.

He smashed precedent by going to the Capitol to present his message to Congress. He smashed precedent by asking the country to vote the Democratic ticket in support of his peace program.

His heart would be in the fray to attend the Peace Conference. He is not believed to be any more idolatrous a worshipper of the anti-third-term precedent of the other precedents he broke with.

Finally, and chiefly, his supporters explain, he would desert that precedent on his own and more justifiable grounds than on any of the other occasions. He would assail it in the name of American idealism, political consistency and personal rights liberalism.

Students of fast-moving national events lay stress on the "personal rights liberalism" which they say, would be the third paramount plank in the Wilsonian third-term platform. It refers, of course, to prohibition and may be in the fray situation now thought to be developing.

The President's position on the liquor question has been thoroughly consistent. He has always revealed true feelings. He asked Congress to vote to repeal war-time prohibition. He vetoed the Volstead enforcement act. He is an adherent, on principle, of the ancient Democratic doctrine of State rights, though he favored Federal enactment of women's suffrage.

On Semi-Wet Platform.

If Mr. Wilson consented to run on a semi-wet platform, his readiness to moisten the prohibition law to the extent of beer and light wines would be sheer political strategy. It would frankly be a vote-catching recourse.

His heart would be in the fray primarily for the sake of the international ideals to which, as his letter to Senator Hitchcock shows, he believes America is irrevocably committed.

SHIP WITH CREW OF 40 MAY HAVE GONE DOWN

Norfolk, Va., March 9.—Messages asking all ships at sea to search for the steamer Cubadist were sent broadcast by the government wireless station tonight. The vessel, which was owned by the Cuba Distilling Company, of New York, was due at Baltimore on March 2 from Matanzas, Cuba, with a 1,500,000-gallon cargo of molasses.

She carried a crew of forty men. The Cubadist was last reported 111 miles southeast of Diamond Shoals, on February 20. It is feared she may have been caught in a heavy blow off Hatteras and capsized or broken in two as did her sister ship.

SOVIET WILL DEFEND UKRAINE FROM POLES

London, March 9.—A wireless message from Moscow quotes Premier Lenin as saying the Poles have attacked the Ukraine, "which is an ally of the Soviet republic and which we are obliged to defend, regardless of the line of demarcation on the respective fronts."

Another Moscow radio says the Soviet foreign minister, Tchitcherin, has renewed his offer of peace negotiations to Poland.